

## IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the specification at the noted paragraphs appearing at the noted pages, matter to be deleted is shown in strikethrough and matter to be added is shown in underline, as follows:

Paragraph (0047) at pages 15-16:

Referring now to Figs 3 and 4 for this paragraph, the dashed lines represent tiered or layered channels or passageways machined into preheat device 1. The arrows represent the flow direction of the compressed air, heated liquid and oil. These channels provide the passageways which heat preheat device 1 and direct the air and oil to nozzle 2. A heated liquid passageway comprises continuous, unbroken ~~of~~ liquid channels 30, 31 and 32. A heated liquid enters channel 30, flows to channel 31 and then to channel 32 afterwards exiting preheat device 1. While doing so, heat energy is conductively transferred to preheat device 1. A compressed air passageway overlies the liquid channel 30, 31 and 32 and comprises ~~of~~ compressed air channels 40, 41 and 42. Compressed air enters compressed air channel 40 and is heated by heat energy transferred from heated liquid channels 30, 31 and 32 to preheat device 1 as it passes through compressed air channels 40 and 41 to channel or cavity 42 which cavity 42 supports a distal or threaded end of the nozzle 2 ~~41 and 42 to nozzle 2.~~

Paragraph (0048) at page 16:

With this invention, either a high oil pressure or compressed air atomization method can be used. It is simply a matter of inserting the correct type of atomizing nozzle according to the method required. Air atomizing nozzles have compressed air

passageways 43 whereas high pressure nozzles do not. If a high pressure nozzle is used, the air passageway 41 is blocked due to the design of the nozzle. The compressed air passageway 41 is provided to give the end user the benefit of choosing which atomization method to use.

Paragraph (0049) at pages 16-17:

Referring to Figs 5 and 6, an oil passageway is provided by continuous oil channels 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26. The flow of the oil ~~Oil~~ to be incinerated is indicated by arrows. The oil enters channel 20 and is heated by preheat device 1 as it flows through the lower tier oil channels 20 through 24. The oil is then directed through the tier of channels 30-32 via riser channel 25 to channel or cavity 26 which cavity 26 supports and seals an aft end of nozzle 2 with a seal 27 ~~26, indicated by arrows, to nozzle~~ 2. Heat energy is provided and conductively transferred from heated liquid channels 30, 31 and 32, previously described, to preheat device 1. The heat energy is then conductively transferred to the oil inside oil channels 20 through 26 of preheat device 1. Using compressed air, see Fig 7, provided by an air compressor 55 combined with an oil pump 74, nozzle 2 atomizes and sprays the heated oil in a conical shaped pattern. Or, instead of using compressed air, oil pump 74 could be used to place the oil under higher pressure and force it out of nozzle 2 using an appropriate high pressure nozzle. This spray is ignited by an electrical arc emitted across the ends of igniter 3 above nozzle 2.